



WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 28, 1894.

Now that the silly pyrotechnics on the Governor's part about the illegal action of a few of Maryland's oystermen are over, it is hoped the legislatures of the two States may at once come to an agreement by which the oyster laws of both may be executed as surely and with as little friction as possible. In respect of oyster, as of all other laws, the main thing is the rigid enforcement thereof. A bad law promptly executed is infinitely better than a good one, so negligently and with such delay as to engender doubt of its enforcement. Laws are made to inspire dread of their violation, and if they can be violated with impunity, that dread is dissipated, and they are worse than nothing, as they bring shame and reproach on the States upon whose statute books they are engendered.

EX-CONGRESSMAN and ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, says other true things besides those about modern southern congressmen. For instance: in an interview last Monday on the subject of the recent reduction in wages at the iron works at Trenton, he said: "It was the result of the prevailing business depression, and that that depression could be traced back to the McKinley bill. The country could stand almost any thing else except a McKinley bill. Ever since that bill passed, wages have decreased." The McKinley bill, by excluding foreign imports, puts the whole market in the control of home manufacturers, who, by means of "trusts" and "combinations," not only fix the prices of commodities, but the wages of labor also.

TO EXPOSE in glaring colors the arrogant rascality of the American filibusters who, with the assistance of the U. S. government, possessed themselves of the Sandwich Islands, it is only necessary to say that while they profess to have done so in the interest of free and republican government, and in opposition to monarchy, they take especial pains to provide that in the proposed election to be held there, the natives, the real people of that country, shall not vote. They are wise men in their day and generation. They know full well that if the majority should rule there, they would soon lose all interest in subsequent proceedings.

THE SOUTHERN Senators who desire to amend the Wilson bill in a few particulars are spoken of in the North as "conservatives." There never was a greater solecism. They are, in fact, as they should be, rank free traders, but, having common sense and the interest of their own section of the country at heart, when they have before them a bill providing for a forty per cent. protection on northern manufactures, but removing every cent of protection from the products of the South, they naturally desire to amend it so that at least a small share of the swag may come where it is most needed, and where it will do the most good.

THE BALTIMORE Sun, in speaking of Governor O'Ferrall, says: "As chairman of the committee on elections he came in political collision with Senator Hill, of New York, and acquitted himself with credit." The Sun may, and doubtless does, think so, but that the democratic members of the House did not, is proved by the fact that an overwhelming majority of them voted against his report in the case referred to, and for the contestee, a fairly elected democrat, and against the contestant, a rank republican, and the colonel of a negro regiment in the war between the States, who was not elected, and who did not get the seat.

THE HISTORY of the Hawaiian affair, from the seizure of the government of a weak, friendly nation by some disinterested American adventurers, with the active assistance of U. S. forces, to the report of the committee of the U. S. Senate who investigated that infamous outrage, is a record of robbery and deception that must tarnish still further the spotted reputation this country already wears in the eyes of all civilized foreign nations. The outrage was done by a republican administration, but the fact that the democratic successor thereof did not undo it, involves it also in the infamy.

MR. FRYE of Maine, in the Senate to-day, asked what President Andrew Jackson would have done if the Hawaiian matter had occurred during his administration? Why, any American child could answer that question without hesitation. He would, just as soon as he heard of it, have restored the status quo and ordered Minister Stevens home in irons, for his unwarranted interference with the affairs of a foreign nation, and had him tried and punished to the full extent of the law as soon as he was brought ashore.

Thomas Lavier, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., Matthew Doehner, of Syracuse, and Henry P. Berg, of New York yesterday, started across the ice on the St. Lawrence river, from Prescott to Ogdensburg, and drove into an airhole. Doehner and Berg were drowned. The horse and cutter also disappeared under the ice. Lavier, a good swimmer, barely escaped.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1894.

The democratic Senators held another caucus this morning on the tariff bill, but up to noon no action had been taken of any sort. A short session of the Senate will be held and the democrats will again go into caucus with the intention of reaching a conclusion before they adjourn. The caucus at noon adjourned until 2:30 p. m. without taking a vote or reaching any conclusion, but the understanding is that at 3 o'clock a vote will be taken upon a general proposition whether certain articles named shall be placed upon the free or dutiable list. This, of course, may be changed to a divided vote by a separation of the schedules. It is decided that these articles shall be made dutiable, then a subsequent vote will be taken on the rate. The schedules thus to be disposed of are cotton fabrics, coal, iron and ores, lumber, salt, sugar, and one or two other disputed items. The morning session was consumed by the Senators advocating the increase of duties on those things contained by the eastern States and the manufacturers of the West. Much of the arguments made were but a repetition with additional emphasis, of those of yesterday. It is reported that the caucus has agreed to set its foot on all "trusts," and that therefore it will put a duty of one cent a pound on all sugars alike.

Secretary Carlisle has received an offer of 65 cents per ounce for seventy-five million ounces of the silver bullion now in the Treasury. The offer comes from the British and American Financial and Industrial Investment Syndicate of New York. The syndicate proposes to pay for the silver in lawful money of the U. S. or in approved bills of exchange on London. As a condition precedent to entering into the contract it requires that an export duty of 12 cents per ounce for a period of five years be levied on all silver coined or uncoined sent out of the United States. Mr. Bland being asked to-day if he would get a quorum replied: "I don't know, but the seigniorage bill will be kept before the House until one is secured. This thing cannot last forever. It's all right for the republicans to filibuster—I mean from their standpoint—because they can excuse it as a matter of politics; but it is different with our people. There is no excuse for them."

The House, at one time to-day, was within four of a democratic quorum. One of the absentees was from Virginia. Among the Virginians at the Capitol to-day was Mr. Morgan K. Treat of West Point, Va., a republican. Mr. Treat says he is neither a Democrat nor a Republican, but a free man, and does not know whether the republicans in his State, the congressional district of his State, will make a contest or not, next fall, but that he does know the populists will, and that it will not be a fight for politics, but one for honest against dishonest elections.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nominations of many postmasters, among them the following in Virginia: Wm. A. Ashby, Culpeper; John S. Grayson, Luray; Wm. P. Dupuy, Roanoke, and Richard L. Herbert, Portsmouth.

Judge Cox in the Equity Court here this morning, declined to issue a mandamus to prevent the pension commissioner from reducing the pension of Judge Charles D. Long, of Michigan, from \$72 to \$50 a month. In his decision Judge Cox decided every point against Judge Long's position.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of R. S. Dudley for postmaster at Pulaski City.

The official statement of treasury receipts and expenses to be issued to-morrow will show in round figures that for the eight months of the present fiscal year the expenses of the government have exceeded the receipts by \$48,000,000, the aggregates standing: Receipts, \$199,500,000; expenses, \$247,500,000, or at the rate of \$72,000,000 for the year—and this, too, under the McKinley bill.

At Tasley, Accomac county, J. W. Colona was appointed postmaster to-day, vice H. C. White, jr., removed.

The free ship bill, granting an American registry to foreign-built vessels, will be one of the measures that will be brought to the attention of the House shortly after the pending seigniorage bill is disposed of.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill will be laid before the House foreign affairs committee to-morrow. It appropriates in round numbers \$1,505,000, or about \$55,000 less than last year.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Southern republicans object to Chairman Carter's proposition to change the representation in the national convention.

Rust is eating the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor and it is believed that even with excellent care it can hardly be expected to last more than ten or fifteen years longer.

Mr. Bradley Noyes, of Charleston, W. Va., and Miss Bessie Young, daughter of Prof. C. E. Young, of the Charlottesville Female Seminary, were married yesterday evening.

The light-house tender Violet, with President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham on board, passed Norfolk yesterday morning. She went through the canal on her way to North Carolina.

In the Maryland Senate yesterday Mr. Waters introduced a joint resolution for a meeting of committees from the Maryland and Virginia legislatures to agree upon some concurrent action looking to a settlement of the disputes that are constantly arising over the oyster grounds along the State lines.

The democratic senatorial caucus yesterday discussed the tariff bill, but adjourned without reaching a conclusion. While nothing definite was done it is stated that the discussion has gone far enough to warrant the opinion that the duty on sugar, as recommended by the sub-committee, will be retained, that there will be no important changes in the tobacco schedule, and that the whisky tax may be increased from \$1 to \$1.10 per gallon, and that the bonded period may be extended, and that a duty of about 40 cents per ton may be placed on iron ore. During the discussion Mr. Hill attacked the income tax. Friends of the Wilson tariff bill in the Senate regard Senator Gorman as an opponent of the measure.

A joint resolution was last night adopted in the Maryland Senate which, after reciting the capture, by the Virginia oyster police force, of two Maryland schooners last week, requests the appointment of a committee which shall, in conjunction with the Governor, demand from the Virginia authorities immediate and appropriate redress and restitution for the outrage.

## LEGISLATIVE.

The Fairfax bill for the appointment of a Board of Equalization to correct erroneous assessments, came up in the Senate yesterday and just before three o'clock a vote was reached. The bill with certain amendments was ordered to its engrossment by a vote of 18 to 14. At the night session of the Senate a bill was passed appropriating \$10,500 for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the oyster navy. Mr. Washington offered the bill as a substitute for the bill prepared by the committee on finance, which appropriated \$15,000. The bill chartering the Richmond and Manassas Railroad was reported. It should not pass, and was made a special order for to-day.

Mr. Mushback called up the Governor's veto of the Virginia Transit Company bill, and moved the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. The bill was passed over the veto by a unanimous vote.

The bill for the relief of R. E. Clay, of Amelia county, was also passed over the Governor's veto by a unanimous vote. The Senate committee on finance held a meeting yesterday morning and took up House bill to amend the code in relation to State depositories. Mr. John S. Williams, of Richmond, made a practical talk in advocacy of the bill and State Treasurer Harman opposed it. Mr. Harman contended that as a business proposition it was best for the State's funds to remain at the capital rather than to be scattered over the State. The bill was tabled by the committee, but by vote of the Senate the committee was discharged, and the bill was placed on the calendar.

The Senate passed House bills to create a Board of Excise Commissioners for Alexandria county; to amend the road laws of Fairfax county; to amend the charter of the town of Falls Church; to protect fish in the Shenandoah river; and to incorporate the Culpeper, Rappahannock and Madison Railroad Company.

In the House Mr. Nicol introduced a resolution instructing the committee on asylums and prisons to inquire and report as to the advisability of accepting a donation from Prince William county of buildings and grounds at Brentsville for a reform school to be established and maintained by the State of Virginia. The buildings and grounds in question was stated by Mr. Nicol to be those formerly occupied as the courthouse, etc., but which were now not needed in consequence of removal of the courthouse, etc., to Manassas.

The House by a vote of 47 to 44 defeated the bill providing for correction of the assessment of certain lands and lots. The object of this bill was to afford relief to persons who invested in lots in the "boom" towns and who still hold their property.

The House committee on finance reported Mr. Thomas's bill regulating the tax on building and loan associations. This is the measure endorsed by the convention of building and loan associations recently held in Richmond. It has passed the Senate.

Mr. Cooke introduced a bill to allow a commission to treasurers upon taxes for which coupons are tendered as payment.

A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Bryant (a committee) for the appointment of a committee of five looking to the segregation of insane patients.

The Senate resolution providing for a settlement with West Virginia of the portion of the debt of the Commonwealth which that State should bear, was discussed and went over till to-day. The bill establishing a State board of embalming, from which every person desiring to practice embalming should be required to obtain a license, was engrossed, with an amendment which provides that the provisions of the bill shall only apply to cities of 5,000 inhabitants and over.

Mr. McKee commenced his speech in favor of his bill to make husband and wife competent witnesses for and against each other in certain cases. He had to suspend his remarks when the hour arrived for the election of certain judges and after this matter had been disposed of a special order was taken up. Mr. McKee will continue his remarks to-day.

The House committee on agriculture and mining yesterday decided to report the fertilizer bill favorably, after striking out the eighth section, recommended by the Senate, and amending the bill by inserting a section requiring all of the money collected on fertilizers to be subject to the order of the commissioner of agriculture.

The House committee on privileges and elections reported the electoral boards for the several cities and counties of the Commonwealth. No action was taken. The House will probably not act upon the resolution until it has been passed by the Senate.

The Governor returned to the Legislature three bills from which he withheld his signature.

The first of these is House bill to incorporate the Norfolk, Wilmington, and Charleston railroad company. The objections to the bill are several: that it is allowed to build more than one line of road; that it is allowed to buy any and every kind of property; that it may increase its capital stock to ten million dollars and consolidate with or purchase other railroads. The second bill vetoed is House bill to work the public roads of Buckingham.

The third bill vetoed is Senate bill for the relief of R. E. Clay, of Amelia, from the payment of a fine, imposed for shooting E. A. Hawks.

Mr. T. Ashby Wickham was elected judge of the County Court of Henrico and Mr. J. H. G. Mullen judge of the County Court of Henry.

The House at its evening session passed the House bill to incorporate the Great Falls Power Company.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Mr. Bland being unable to close debate on his silver seigniorage bill in the House yesterday, allowed the discussion to run on without limit. Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, made a humorous reply to the speech of ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, reciting upon the statesmanship of the South. Mr. Taylor, of Indiana, offered a resolution, which was referred to a committee for an investigation of the medical division of the pension bureau for the purpose of ascertaining what employees have been making false reports of evidence in pension cases in order to secure unjust decisions. Mr. Somers presented a resolution to investigate the action of several United States judges who have issued injunctions in railroad cases where the rights of laboring men are involved. The House committee on naval affairs agreed to report favorably a bill appropriating \$45,000 to raise the United States warship Kearsarge, wrecked off Roncadore Reef.

## CITY COUNCIL.

Contrary to expectation, the session of the City Council last night was a very short one—about three quarters of an hour's duration. It had been supposed that the work of amending the city's charter now going on in the Legislature would precipitate debate, but it did not, and the business transacted was of a routine nature and brought forth but little comment.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. President Marbury occupied the chair in the board last night and all the members save one were present.

Mr. Leadbeater, from the committee on public property, presented a letter from Mr. C. F. Adam, Keeper of the Town Clock, in which that official called attention to the fact that the gas pipes leading into the clock tower were clogged to such an extent that it was impossible to illuminate the time-piece satisfactorily. He also introduced a resolution providing that the work be done at a cost not exceeding \$5.

On motion of Mr. Carlin the letter was received and the resolution adopted. Mr. Carlin, from the committee on poor, introduced a resolution instructing the Auditor to issue his warrant in favor of Mr. William Shock, Overseer of Outdoor Poor, for the sum of \$75 as extra compensation for increased services during the winter months. Mr. Carlin said Mr. Shock received but \$150 a year salary, and the committee were unanimous in the opinion that this additional appropriation should be made. Mr. Shock had asked for an increased salary, but Council had refused to accede to his request, and this additional sum would in some measure compensate that official for the increased duties which had been forced upon him of late. He hoped the resolution would pass the Aldermen without being referred to a committee.

The resolution was passed. Mr. Carlin then offered a resolution requiring the Superintendent of Police to put Fayette street, between Cameron and Queen, in order at a cost not to exceed \$500, and asked that the resolution be referred to the committee on streets with instructions to report at the next meeting of Council.

Mr. Hinken thought the Washington Southern Railway Company should bear the expense of this improvement, and that Mr. Carlin or some one else should prepare a paper compelling them to do so.

Mr. Carlin said the fact that Council had called the railroad company to lower their track on that square had caused the trouble. The company, however, would do their part of the work as soon as Council furnished the legal grade. At present there was some question as to what would be a proper grade. It was now almost impossible to get vehicles over the square.

Mr. Goodrich said he didn't object to the resolution, but believed all railroads should be compelled to keep streets on which their tracks were laid in repair.

The resolution was passed, and a full in the proceedings followed, after which

Mr. Sweeney called up a resolution (which was referred to the committee on streets in December by the Common Council) providing for an expenditure of \$4,000 for street improvements in the Fourth ward from Wolfe street south. Mr. Sweeney said the resolution carried nothing with it, as the matter would have to come before Council in the shape of an ordinance before the work could be done. He hoped the resolution which had passed the lower board would not be hung up in the Aldermen. He, however, desired to make some changes in the paper—for instance to make it read "south of Duke street" instead of "south of Wolfe," and substituting "macadamize" instead of "shelling" the streets. It was the intention of the patron of the resolution, he said, to have written Duke street in the original resolution. This change would make a difference of but two squares.

Mr. Goodrich didn't think it proper to change the original paper. Mr. Sweeney should, he thought, introduce a supplemental resolution.

Mr. Burke said the wording of the resolution would be equivalent to ordering the committee to introduce an ordinance ordering the work to be done. The improvement proposed was one much needed, but the fact that the city had already spent about \$8,000 more than the appropriation for the current year should not be lost sight of; and, moreover, it had been found that an additional appropriation of \$3,400 would be necessary to meet demands upon certain funds. All money in sight had already been spent. He repeated, however, the repair of the streets referred to in the resolution was necessary and should be done as soon as possible.

Mr. Carlin called attention to the fact that macadamizing those streets would cost more than shelling them, as originally proposed and more than \$4,000 might be needed. His idea was to introduce a resolution ascertaining the cost of macadamizing the streets embraced in the proposed improvements.

Mr. Sweeney acquiesced in Mr. Carlin's views and the latter prepared a resolution to this effect which was passed.

After the Aldermen had concurred in some business which had been transacted by the lower board they adjourned. Before the members left the chamber a resolution was received from the Common Council requesting the Senator and Delegate in the Legislature to have read before both bodies of the General Assembly the resolution passed by both branches of Council at the last meeting protesting against any amendments to the city charter until the action of Council on the same could be ascertained, but the Aldermen were leaving the chamber at the time and they could not concur in the action of the lower board.

COMMON COUNCIL. The Common Council, were slow in assembling, but were in session with nine members when the stroke of eight rang from the town clock. Another member came in later.

Mr. Usher presented the report of the finance committee upon the deficiency appropriation bill, which added \$900 to the \$4,300 originally appropriated for the poor: \$750 to the \$7,500 for the electric light; \$530 to the \$800 for the chain gang; \$100 to the \$3,000 for courts and jails; \$100 for extra tools, &c., for street work.

When the section relative to an additional appropriation for courts was read,

Mr. Fisher asked if that had been caused by reititing the clerk's office.

Mr. Usher said that was one of the causes, but there were many others.

Mr. Usher continuing said it will cost the city to run the electric light plant through the year \$9,200.

After the completion of the reading of the bill,

The chair said it would require twelve votes to pass this bill on the night of its introduction.

At the suggestions of Mr. Fisher and Mr. Usher the appropriation for the poor was detached from the residue of the bill.

The bill was laid aside and afterwards Mr. Usher, from the committee on finance, reported upon the resolution referred at the last meeting of the Council and recommended that \$900 be appropriated to the fund for the poor.

In this shape only 9 votes were required to pass the appropriation, and it was agreed to pass 10, says O. The clerk laid before the board a letter from Delegate Bendheim denying the right of the City Council to bind him in reference to the amendments to the city charter, and a similar letter from State Senator Mushbach referring to his position on the subject.

The communications were ordered to be received. [They are published in full elsewhere.]

The Corporation Attorney reported upon the communication of the committee of St. Mary's congregation, referred to him last November, relative to the dedication of Pitt street, south of Franklin, and the acceptance of the dedication by the City Council. In a long examination of the matter he had found that the boundaries of the lots had been fixed at Pitt street and at Jefferson street, and this was sufficient to constitute a dedication—no acceptance by the City Council being necessary. He had found no dedication south of Jefferson street. The report was received.

Mr. McCuen introduced a resolution that the committee on streets confer with the railroad authorities with a view to limiting the time of work of the watchmen on the street crossings to twelve hours instead of fourteen.

The chair doubted if Council could interfere in such cases.

Mr. McCuen said that the railway authorities would be willing to be guided by Council in the matter of taking the flagmen off the streets after seven o'clock in the evening.

The subject was referred to the committee on streets.

Mr. Thompson presented a resolution requesting the Senator and Delegate in the General Assembly to have read before the Legislature the resolution of the City Council relative to the amendments of the city charter.

Mr. Usher said that he thought this was unnecessary as the Senator and Delegate of the city had announced their determination to do as they pleased about the matter.

Mr. Thompson said it appeared that the Delegate and Senator intended to take their own course and pay no attention to what the City Council desired. He thought that the 24 members of the City Council should have as much right to present their desires to the General Assembly, especially as they were representatives of the people, as other citizens, and he proposed by his resolution to accomplish this object.

Mr. McCuen desired to know why the Legislature was acting in this way.

The chair said he had no information on the subject.

Mr. McC. asked who was the citizen who is seeking to get the charter amended.

The chair said he could furnish no information on the subject.

The resolution was agreed to, Mr. Fisher alone voting in the negative.

The board then adjourned.

A Card from Senator Mushbach.

SENATE CHAMBER, RICHMOND, Feb. 27, 1894.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

Dear Sir:—I have but little time to devote to the effusions of penny-a-liners, or local reporters, but cannot refrain from noticing the following item which appeared in the Washington Post, from its Alexandria correspondent, this morning, it being of the same class of comments to which my actions have been subjected for several days past, and containing just about the same amount of truth. I rely upon your courtesy to publish this communication.

The Washington Post says:

"It seems that the charter of Alexandria will be amended in the State Legislature at Richmond without any action on the part of the City Council. For fear that the proposed bond question will be defeated, Senator Mushbach has introduced a bill which authorizes the introduction of a bill to issue street and sewer improvement coupon bonds. The action of Senator Mushbach in this matter has been severely criticised, as the City Council has now pending a bill for the purpose, which will be considered and acted upon to-night. If it is defeated it will show that the citizens of the town are averse to increasing the city debt. If it passes and is sent to the legislature for adoption, there will be two bills of the same character before that body. The only difference between the two measures is, that the one in the City Council will have to be ratified by the people, while the bill introduced by Senator Mushbach does not provide for this."

Passing by the question whether my action in this matter has been severely criticised, and whether I was influenced by any such fear as is indicated in the above item, and also considering it unnecessary to enter into any discussion of what the citizens of the town are averse to, and likewise refusing to comment upon the bona fides of those who wait until this late date to consider in the city council any bill providing for street and sewer improvements, when they know that the legislature is about to adjourn, I desire to quote as an answer to the last paragraph of the article published in the Washington Post, to wit, the statement that the bill I introduced does not provide for the submission of the matter to the people, the following section of my bill.

"Sec. 8. The city council shall not issue any bonds provided for in this act until it has called a special election for the purpose, and submitted the question of issuing the bonds under this act to the white voters of the city of Alexandria, and the same ratified by a majority of the white voters of the said city voting at said election. The city council shall cause a notice of said election to be published for thirty days in the newspapers of the city of Alexandria, and that the said election shall be conducted in the same manner as the elections for State officers are conducted."

I write this for the purpose of begging that hereafter those who write for newspapers as a matter of vocation, shall first inform themselves of the facts of the case.

Yours truly,

GEORGE A. MUSHBACH.

Mrs. Elizabeth Page, widow of Commander Hugh N. Page, died in Norfolk yesterday.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Foreign News.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Westminster Gazette says the retirement of Mr. Gladstone is now merely a question of days or weeks rather than months. His retirement, however, must not shelve the question of home rule. Whoever shall follow Mr. Gladstone must nail the green flag to the mast. The Pall Mall Gazette says that besides the physical and political reasons for Mr. Gladstone's retirement, he has never liked the ideas of the new radicalism. Outside of the question of home rule, he is a staunch whig.

While Emile Myers, Secretary to the Danish Consul, was sitting alone in his office last Thursday an unknown man rushed in, and dashed a quantity of vitriol into his face, blinding him. The miscreant then plundered the premises and escaped and has not been caught. Myers died next day presumably from his injuries.

Madame Janet Monach Patey, while singing at a concert last evening, fainted and was carried from the stage. She did not regain consciousness and died this morning.

Killed By Burglars.

SCOPIELD, Mich., Feb. 28.—Burglars last night entered the house of Henry Geirman, treasurer of Exeter township, Monroe county, shot Mr. Geirman, and made their escape with nearly \$1,000. Mr. Geirman was awakened by a noise in the house and found a man standing at his bedside with a revolver pointed at his head. He instantly seized the revolver, when the burglar pulled the trigger, the ball passing through the hand. Mr. Geirman sprang out of bed when the burglar shot him in his leg. Meantime another burglar made his appearance. Geirman grappled with one of them and threw him against a window with such force that the sash was broken out. He was then struck on the head by the other man and knocked senseless. When he came to Geirman ran for assistance to the nearest house, and upon his return with help he found his wife dead in bed, shot through the head. The burglars secured between \$700 and \$1,000, which was hidden in the bed, but missed \$400 hidden in other places.

Dr. Burtwell Wins His Case.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A dispatch says Rev. Dr. Burtwell, recognized as the greatest authority on Roman Catholic canonical law on this side of the ocean, has won his case at Rome. The decision means that if he wishes he can return to his old charge—the Church of Epiphany, on Second avenue and 21st street, as soon as he returns to this city, which will be some time in April. The victory for Dr. Burtwell will be hailed with delight by many Catholics. It will at the same time cause some uneasiness to the followers of Archbishop Corrigan.

The South Carolina Dispensary Law.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28.—The dispensary law received another black-eye in the courts yesterday. In the case of four whisky constables, charged with conspiracy, the jury returned a true bill. These defendants entered the residence of a foreigner here, in search of contraband whisky and raised a great disturbance. There is no trouble in getting what one wants to drink in Charleston without going to the dispensary.

From Brazil.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says the Brazilian cruiser Niteroey has landed five hundred men at Cabo Frio, 75 miles north of Rio. Other government vessels are making their way towards Rio as rapidly as possible. The state of siege of Rio has been abolished.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Voorhees, Chairman of the finance committee, offered a resolution appointing Senator Mills a member of the finance committee during the absence and disability of Senator Vance. He asked immediate action upon it; but Mr. Hoar suggested that the resolution had better lie over till tomorrow; and it accordingly went over.

Thereupon Mr. Frye rose to address the Senate on the Hawaiian question.

Mr. Frye asked where had the President of the United States obtained his authority to interfere with the established government for its overthrow.

Mr. Gray found a parallel for it in the instructions given by President Grant to Mr. Babcock, placing the naval forces at San Domingo "at his disposal."

This brought on a colloquy between Messrs. Frye and Gray, in which Mr. Frye attacked and Mr. Gray defended the President's actions in the Hawaiian affair, &c.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Frye said as he understood there was to be a caucus at half past two and some executive business might be desired, he would now yield the floor. "You may go on," said Mr. Gray in an undertone.

"I would like to have some more democrats to hear me," Mr. Frye said as he had noticed that there more than ten democratic Senators in the Chamber.

An executive session was thereupon proposed by Mr. Morgan, and was ordered. The Senate afterwards, at 2:25, adjourned till tomorrow.

HOUSE.

The Senate joint resolution providing for the appointment of United States commissioners to the Antwerp exposition was read and referred.

After the call of the committees for report, Mr. Kilgore offered a resolution which he said ought to be a matter of privilege if it were not; it was

read for information. It recited the law requiring the sergeant-at-arms to withhold the salary of a Representative who was absent except on account of sickness of himself or a member of his family; that at this session of Congress many members had been absent; and he called upon the sergeant-at-arms to report whether or not the law in this respect had been obeyed by him, and if he had been derelict therein, to report why. He was also asked if in his opinion the law could not be enforced to inform the House the reasons therefor.